

Philadelphia

120 PRINCIPAL VIEWS
PRINTED IN COLORS

PHILADELPHIA

THE NATION'S BIRTHPLACE

BY GEORGE MIDDLETON BURNS

MUCH OF INTEREST can be said of the settlement and growth of Philadelphia in the past, but it is designed in this work to deal only with the great municipality of to-day and with that which is now actually present. Since 1682, when Penn named and plotted his "Green Country Towne," Philadelphia has furnished the larger portion of the nation's history, and many of these old relics, associated with our Provincial and Revolutionary forefathers, have been spared in the wave of progress that has made this the third great city in America.

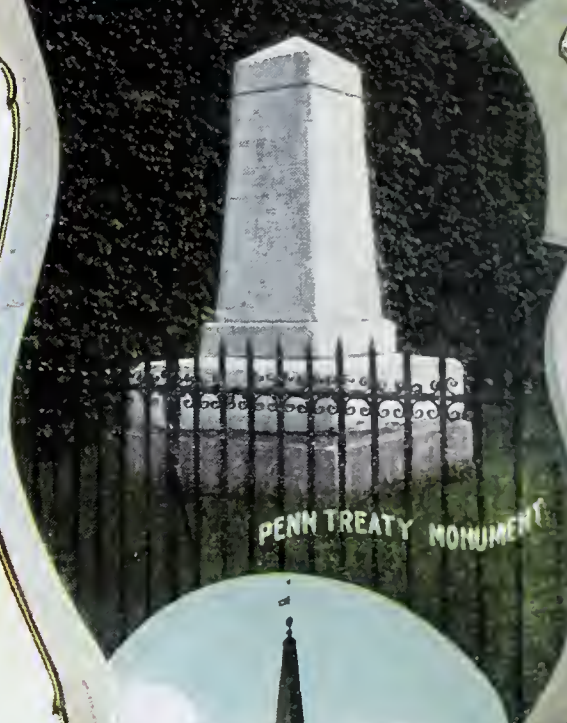
William Penn House, now in Fairmount Park, is the oldest relic in Philadelphia, and is preserved identically as it was when occupied by Penn in 1683 as the executive office and capitol of the colony.

Penn Treaty Monument marks the spot where, in 1682, Penn made his famous treaty with the Indians.

Gloria Dei, Old Swedes Church, Swanson St. above Christian St., is the oldest ecclesiastical edifice here.

Copyright, 1908, by
GEORGE M. BURNS

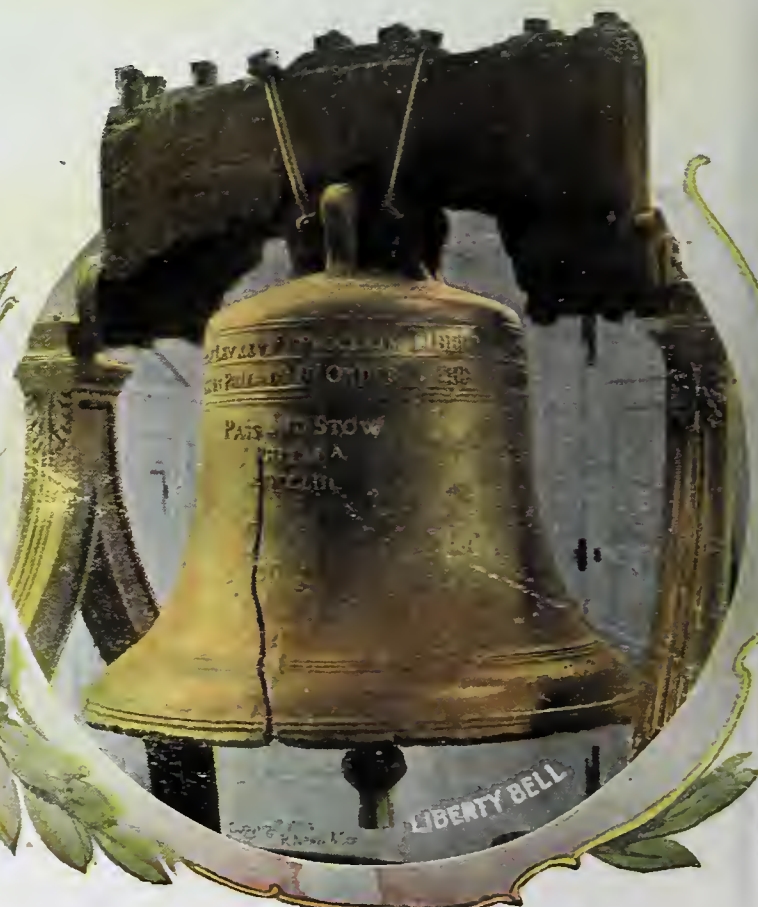
THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO.,
Publishers, Philadelphia.





Christ Church,
Second St. above Market St., is the finest specimen of ecclesiastical architecture in America, being copied after St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

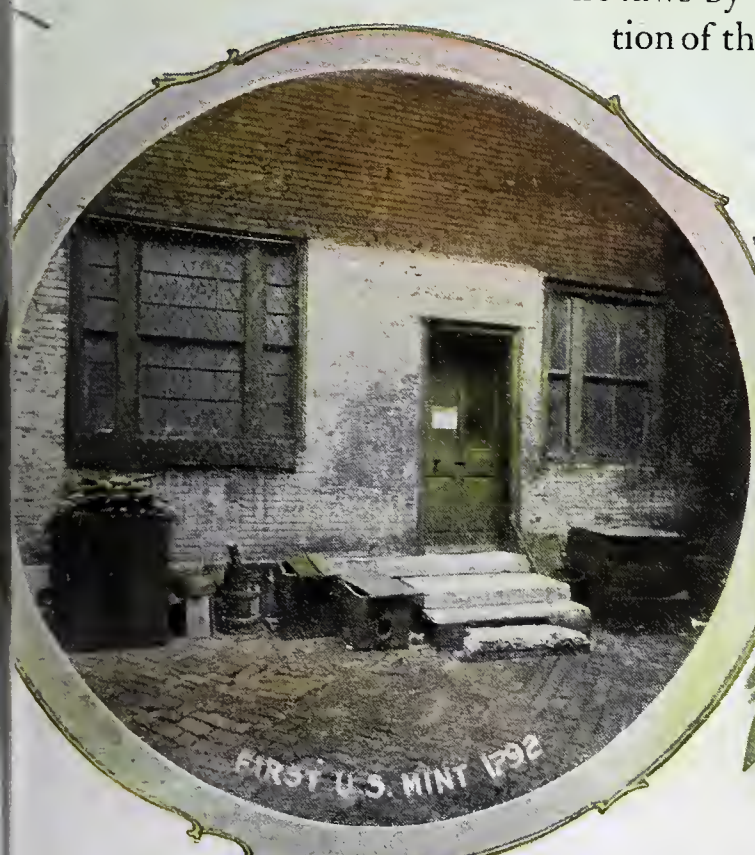
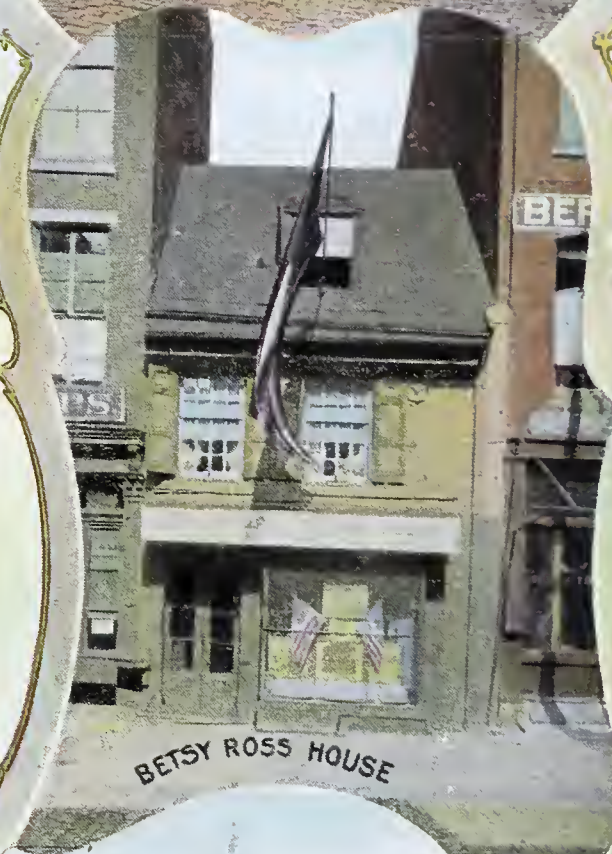
Independence Hall, the cradle of the nation's birth is the most precious relic in the United States, for it was within the walls of this historic building on July 4, 1776, that our nation had its actual birth. Here in the **Independence Chamber**, the visitor finds the room in the main as it was when the declaration of the independence of the colonies from Great Britain was adopted. The chandelier brought from France in 1793, the Colonial Speaker's Chair which Hancock occupied, the Speaker's Table, on which the declaration was signed.





the silver ink stand used on that occasion, and many of the old chairs in which the delegates sat are still preserved. Here on May 10, 1775, the Continental Congress met, and in this room Washington accepted from Congress the appointment of General of the Continental Army. Here on July 9, 1778, the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States were adopted and signed, and here on September 17, 1787, the Constitution of the United States was adopted and signed with Washington sitting as President of the Convention.

Liberty Bell, in Independence Hall, is known throughout the world. The bell weighs 2,080 pounds and was hung April 17, 1753. On May 17, 1755, it rung a warning to George II that the Assembly would not make laws by Dictation of the Crown





ARMAT HOUSE



LOGAN (STENTON) HOUSE 1728



KEYSER HOUSE 1738

and October 5, 1765, muffled, it "toll" the arrival of the hated stamps. Again it rung warning when the Assembly considered the calling of a Continental Congress, and on October 31, 1765, when the Stamp Act went into effect, it "toll" the knee of liberty the whole day long." It called the people to action in the case of the Tea Ship, "Polly," and June 1, 1774, it "toll" the closing of the port of Boston. April 25, 1775, it warned the people to hearken to the news from Lexington, while on July 8, 1776, it proclaimed the Declaration of Independence. October 24, 1781, it announced the surrender of Cornwallis, and April 16, 1783, proclaimed peace. On July 8, 1835, while tolling for the death of Chief-Justice Marshall it cracked and has since remained mute.

Carpenter's Hall, Chestnut Street below Fourth



CLIVEDEN - CHEW MANSION 1763



WISTER HOUSE 1744



HAMILTON MANSION 1735 "WOODLANDS"

was built by the Carpenter's Company, a society organized in 1724 to foster the science of architecture. Here on September 15, 1774, the First Continental Congress met, with eleven Provinces represented. The Second Provincial Congress met here January 1775. The first bank of the United States began business here in 1791.

Congress Hall, Sixth and Chestnut Streets, was the temporary Federal Capitol from 1790 to 1800. The third session of Congress met here on December 6, 1790, and here in the Senate Chamber on the 4th of March, 1793, George Washington was inaugurated President of the United States. It was here that Lee described Washington as "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."



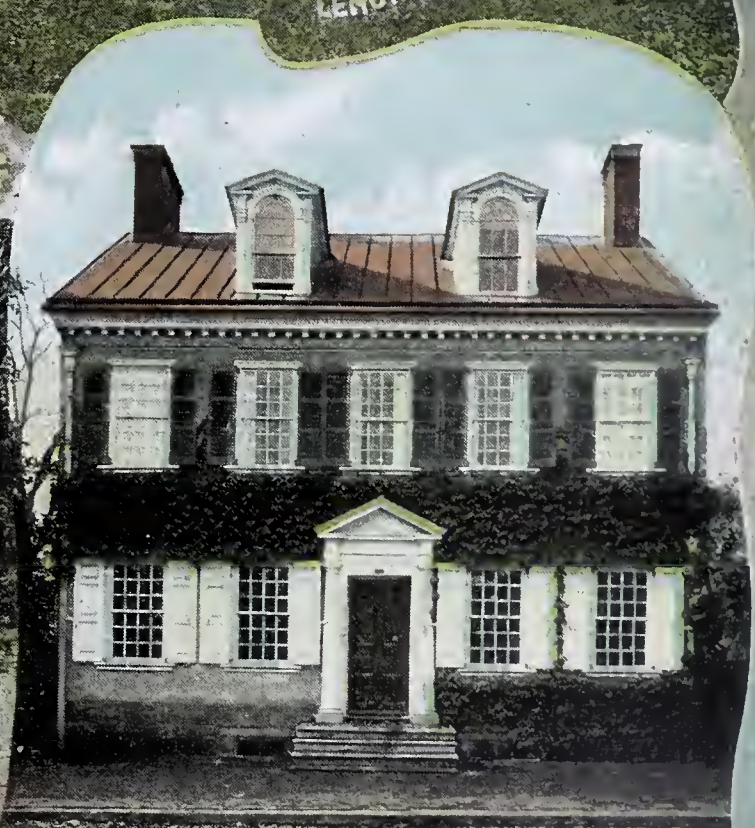
THE OLD MONASTERY 1738



LENOX HILL



LIVEZEY MANSION



ELLISTON P. MORRIS HOUSE 1772



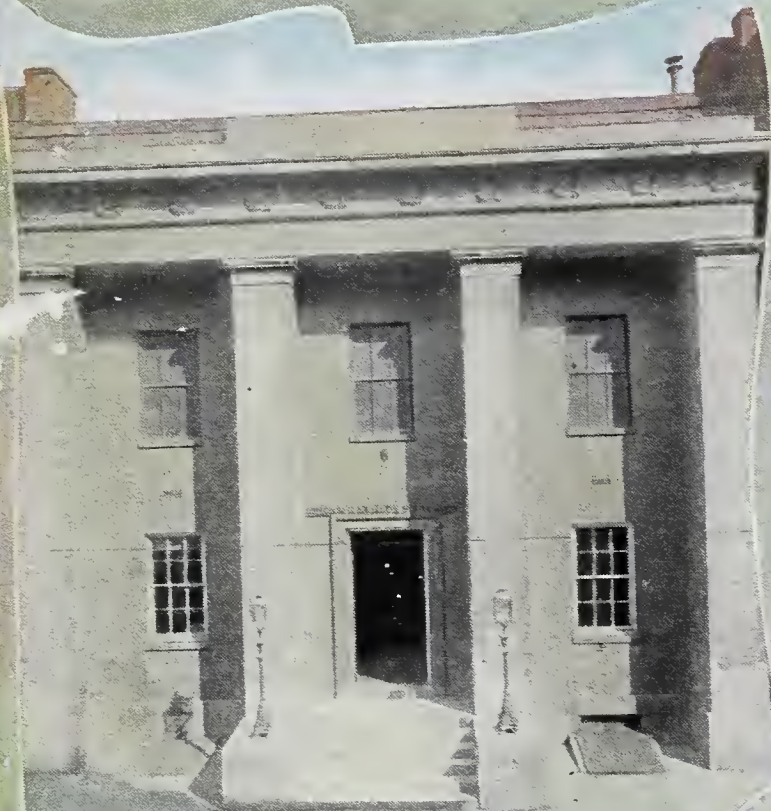
FRANKLIN'S STATUE



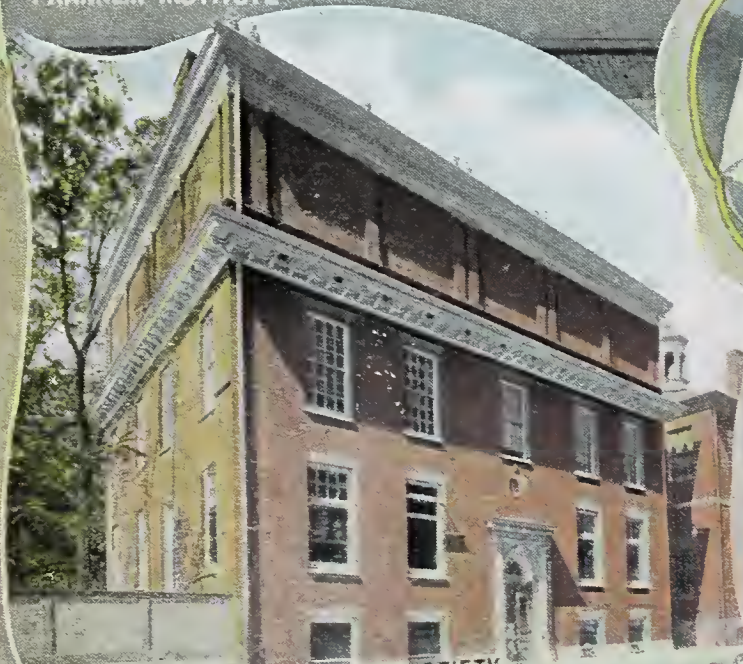
DAVID RITTENHOUSE

United States Supreme Court House, at Fifth and Chestnut Streets, was occupied by the Federal Supreme Court from 1791 to 1800. Common and Select Councils occupied the upper floor from 1791 to 1854. The Mayor's office was here from 1791 until 1839, when that office together with both branches of Councils removed to the new City Hall.

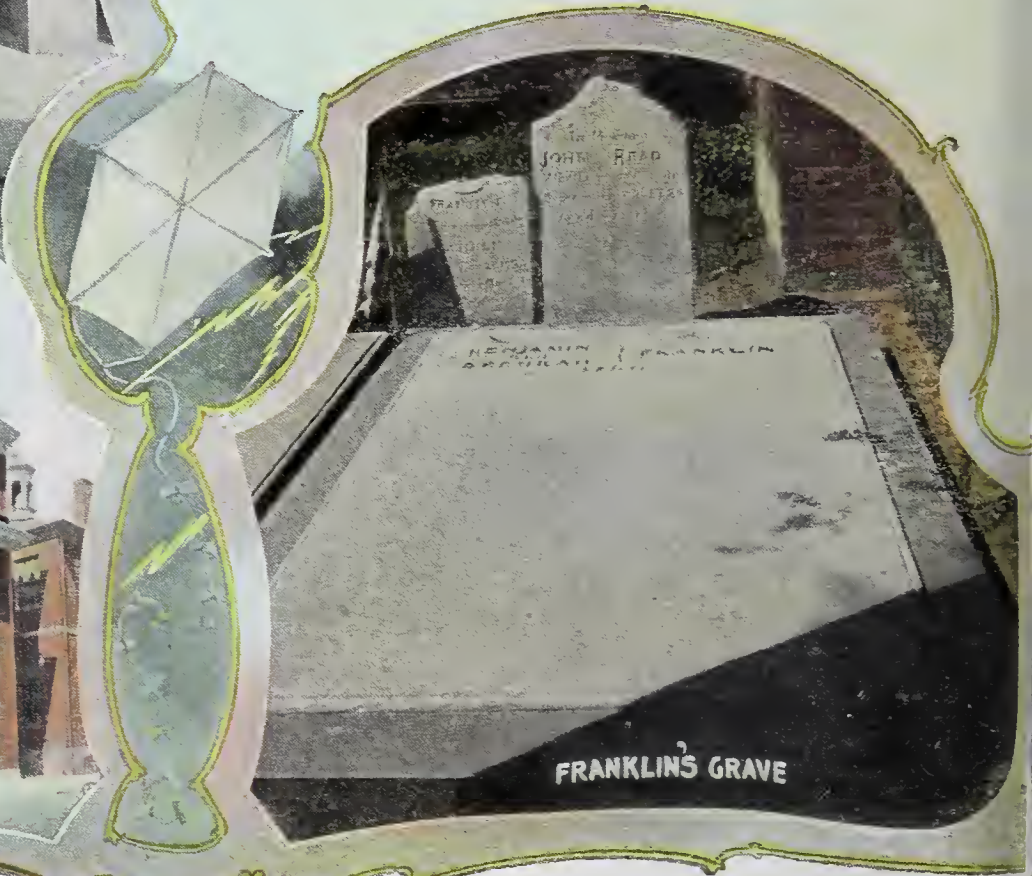
Betsy Ross House, 279 Arch Street, is now widely known as the "Flag House." It was here Betsy Ross, with one clip of the shears, was said to have cut from a folded paper, the five pointed star for the flag Congress had adopted.



FRANKLIN INSTITUTE



AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY



FRANKLIN'S GRAVE



It is further claimed
 the first American flag of 13 stars, sewed in a circle,
 was made in this house.

The First United States Mint, 32 North
 Seventh Street, has the distinction of being the
 first place where money was coined by the
 United States Government, and the ground
 on which the building stands was the first
 piece of real estate acquired by the United
 States after the formation of the Government.
 On October 1, 1792, the first cent and half
 cent were coined, in 1794 silver dollars, half
 dollars and half dimes were issued, and 1795 saw
 the first issue of \$10.00 and \$5.00 gold eagles.
 All the work was done by hand.





CHURCH MANSION



INSTITUTE FOR BLIND



ACADEMY OF MUSIC



BARTRAM HOUSE

Cliveden, the Chew Mansion, in Germantown, built by Benjamin Chew, about 1763, next to Independence Hall, is the most famous landmark in Philadelphia. On October 4, 1777, during the early stages of the Battle of Germantown, the British troops under command of Sir Thomas Musgrave, while retreating before the American advance, took possession of the Mansion and barricaded it. The Americans opened fire on the dwelling with both artillery and musketry and the scars of that famous encounter still remain, even the lead bullets imbedded in the doors and casings being still present.

The Old Keyser House was built in 1738 by Dirck Keyser. This spot was real fighting ground during the Battle of Germantown. The stone wall that served the Americans as a breastwork, part of the old fence riddled with bullets and several pear trees planted by Peter Keyser



INSTITUTE FOR DEAF AND DUMB



ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES



UNITED STATES MINT



MASONIC TEMPLE

marking the spot where three Americans were killed, remains.

Stenton was built in 1728 by James Logan, who came to the colonies in 1699, and later served as Secretary of the Province, Commissioner of Property, Member of Provincial Council and its President, and Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. It was here Thomas Godfrey invented the Mariner's Quadrant. General Howe occupied the mansion in 1777. Many interesting relics are to be found at Stenton.

Hamilton Mansion-In-The-Woodlands, built about 1744, is one of the most interesting landmarks. Here the visitor finds underground secret passages, stair-cases built in the walls, together with hidden doorways, affording easy means of escape.

The Old Monastery, built in 1738, by John Gorgas, a Seventh-Day Baptist, was used by him and his co-sectarians, forming a society of monks. The Monastery



BUILDING



LULU TEMPLE



SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ART



UNITED STATES NAVAL HOME



MARY J. DREXEL HOME



THE BOURSE

has many underground passages, and weird stories are told of these secret passageways with dark cells in which implements of torture were kept.

Girard National Bank, built in 1795, is one of the most striking illustrations of colonial architecture. Stephen Girard, who at one time owned and occupied the building with his private bank, more than any other man saved the nation from bankruptcy.

Mount Pleasant Mansion, in Fairmount Park, built in 1761, was purchased by Benedict Arnold in 1779. It was while residing here Arnold became involved in his many questionable speculations which brought about his downfall.

David Rittenhouse, Astronomer, was born



HAYES MECHANICS HOME



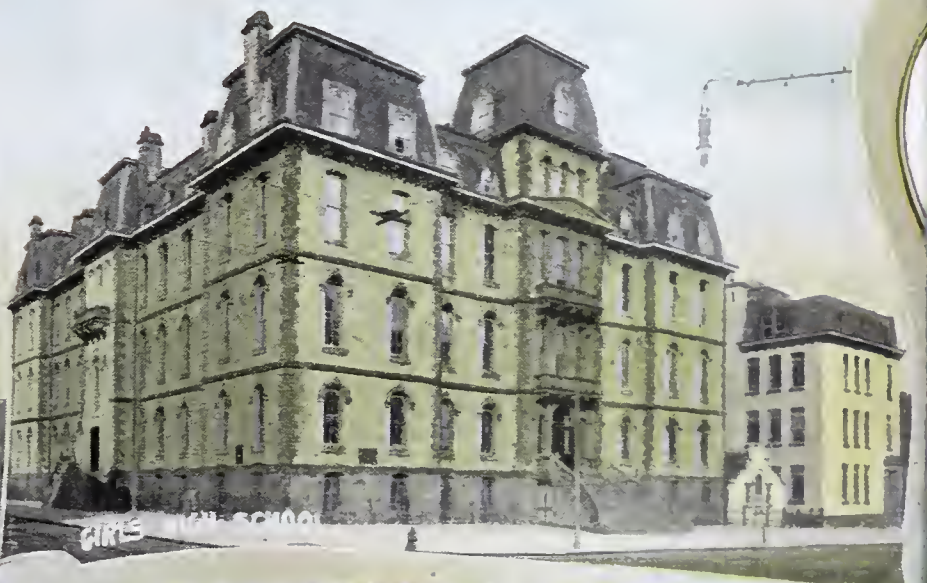
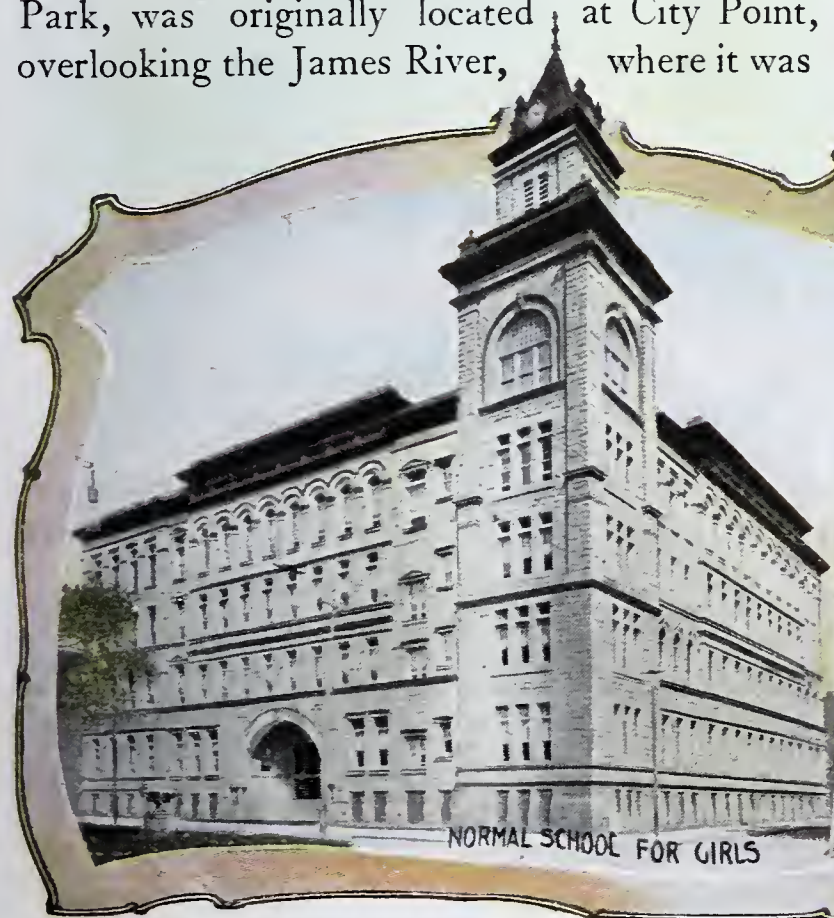
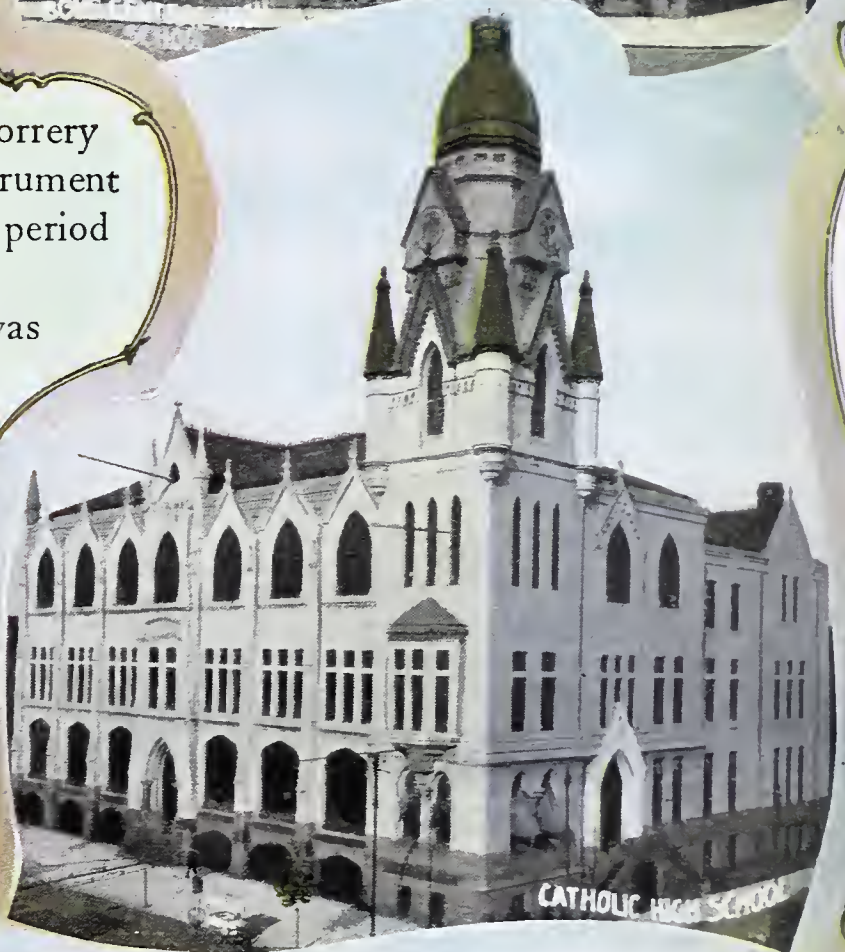
FORREST HOME



April 8, 1732, in the old house now standing in Fairmount Park. He was a mechanical genius and rival of the greatest mathematicians in Europe. Rittenhouse constructed the noted orrery now owned by Princeton University. This instrument illustrates the movements of celestial bodies for a period of five thousand years, past and future.

Bartram House and Botanical Gardens was first occupied by John Bartram in 1728. It was here Bartram established his reputation as being the World's Greatest Botanist, and at one time had over 2,000 specimen trees collected from all parts of the world, many of which are still standing.

Grant's Cabin, now in Fairmount Park, was originally located at City Point, overlooking the James River, where it was





used as the headquarters of the Army
Lincoln told Generals Grant, Sherman
of the people all the time and all the
all the people all the time."

The American Philosophical Society,
Club," organized by Benjamin Franklin in 17
Knowledge," formed in 1750. Many of the leaders o
members of this society. The library and relics here

SEEING PH

What to See. The preceding paragraphs ar
relics of historic value. To thoroughly see Philadel
must be visited.

How to See It. In arranging this sight-seein
been exercised in utilizing the visitor's time.

City Hall Tower should first be visited, arrivin
Here, at an elevation of 500 feet, the great city o
a series of panoramic pictures that clearly shows at a g
world, the City of Homes, the City Beautiful.

The visitor has a commanding view of the city
Philadelphia and Reading, and the Baltimore an
the visitor's feet: The giant North Ameri
far down at the end of the beautiful
Island). To the





A. NAVY YARD

the Potomac. It was in this cabin that
Meridan and Meade "You can fool some
people some of the time, but you can't fool

South Fifth Street, is formed of the "Leather Apron
and the "American Society for Promoting Useful
brought in this country and in Europe have been
extremely valuable.

PHILADELPHIA

en to assist the visitor with useful data of the old
each of the 121 places as illustrated in these pages

ur to the various points of interest special care has


the opening hour, 9 o'clock.

million and half population spreads before the eyes in
Philadelphia, the manufacturing metropolis of the


great elevated railway system, the Pennsylvania, the
io. To the south, the towering sky-scrapers lie at
building, the magnificent Bellevue-Stratford; while
Bellevue lies Philadelphia Navy Yard (League
east the business section looms



PHILADELPHIA SHIPYARD



THE NORTH
AMERICAN



THE
BELLEVUE-STRATFORD



LION FIGHTER



MEMORIAL HALL

into view, in the midst of which is seen Independence Hall, Congress Hall, Carpenter's Hall, and in fact most of the relics of Revolutionary days. Only 14 city blocks away from the tower of City Hall, separating Philadelphia from Camden, N. J., runs the Delaware River, into whose waters more ships have been launched than any other waterway in America. To the northeast will be seen Cramps' Shipyard and the great manufacturing district. Turning to the north the visitor's eyes rest upon the battlefield of Germantown and what is now the best residence section of Philadelphia. Here, in the foreground, is Masonic Temple, Odd Fellows Temple, the Academy of Fine Arts, and the new Y. M. C. A. Building. Farther on the stretch of gigantic buildings is Baldwin's Locomotive Works, while on either side of Broad Street, which reaches out as far as the eye can see, are many fine residences and hotels. As if to add color to the panorama, the visitor turns to the northwest—Here, in the background, lies Fairmount,



RELIGIOUS LIBERTY



HORTICULTURAL HALL



JEANNE D'ARC



THE TUNNEL
EAST RIVER DRIVE

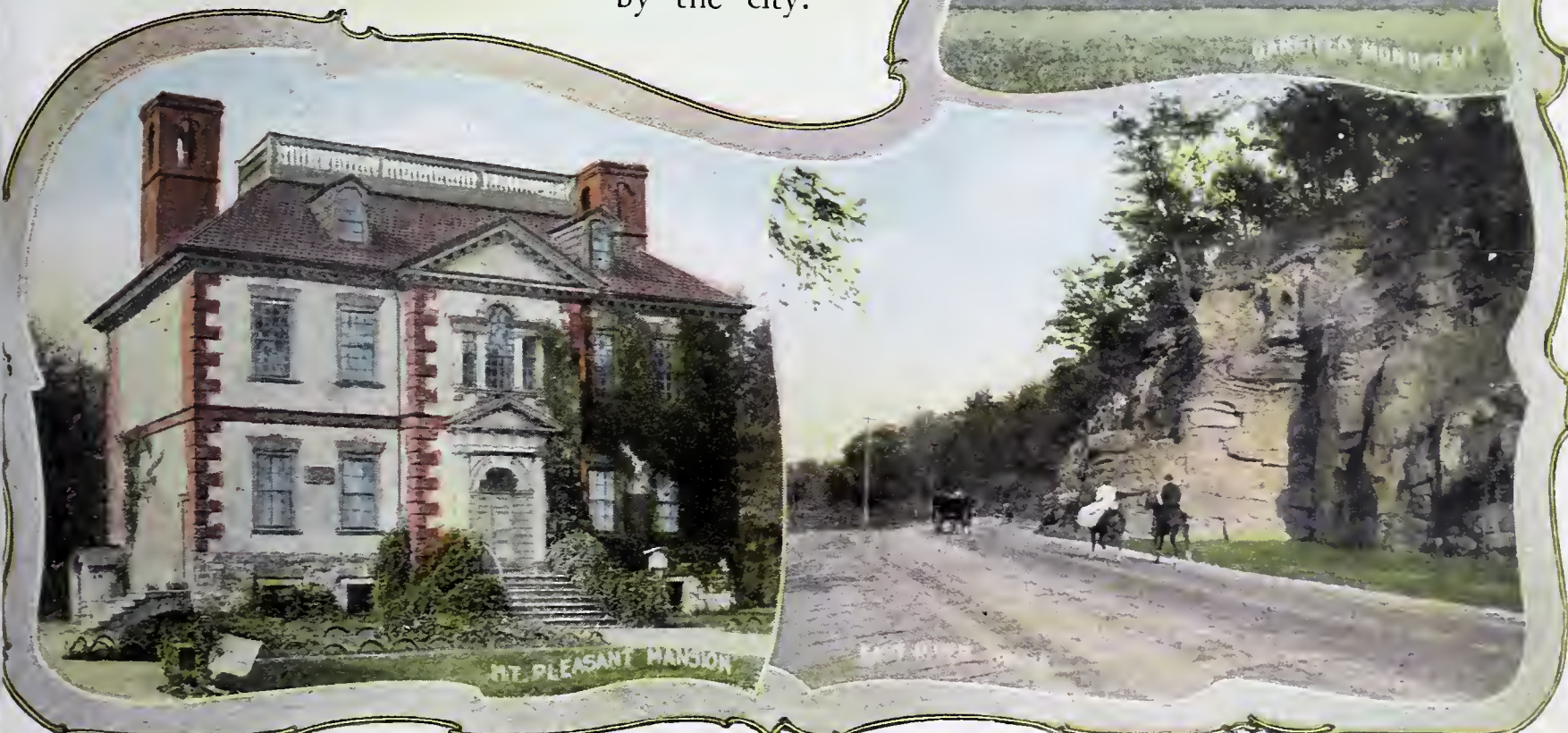
TON MOORE'S COTTAGE

the largest public park in the world, covering an area of 300 acres, with the Schuylkill winding snake-like in and out, on either side of whose banks skirt the beautiful East and West River Drives. The Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, the beautiful buildings and grounds of Girard College, and the United States Mint, all add beauty to the scene. Here, can be seen the path, 600 feet wide, already blazed for what will be, when completed, the most gorgeous boulevard in all America. To the west is seen Rittenhouse Square, the fashionable section of Philadelphia, the Church of the Holy Trinity, the college grounds and buildings of the University of Pennsylvania, and winding far out runs the elevated road of the Rapid Transit Co., tapping the ever residential section of West Philadelphia.



WASHINGTON MONUMENT

City Hall covers an area of $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres and contains 634 rooms, occupied throughout by the city.



MT. PLEASANT MANSION

WATERGATE



GRANT'S STATUE



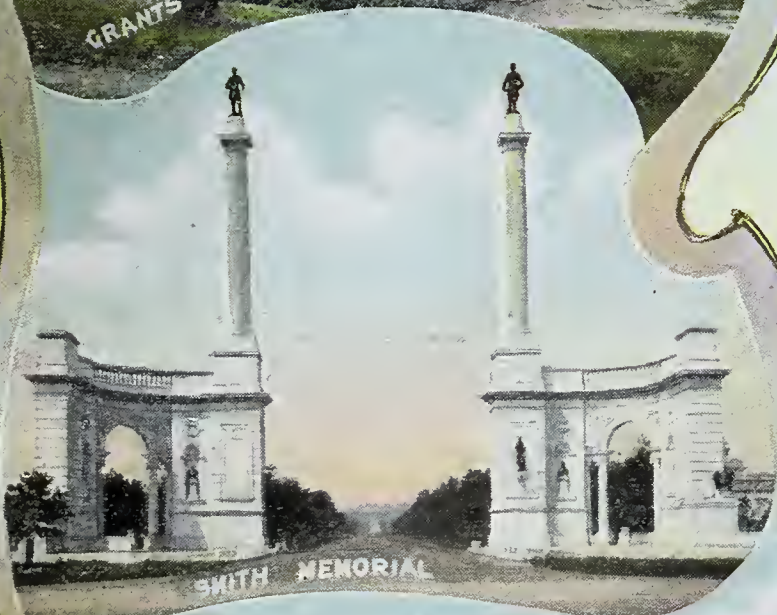
CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE FOUNTAIN



GRANT'S CABIN

This gigantic temple of granite and marble, with the exception of the Parliament House, London, is the largest Public Building in the world, and cost upwards of \$20,000,000. To the top of the tower is 548 feet.

City Hall Clock is enormous, as seen from the following dimensions. Diameter of dial over the frame, 26 feet. Height, from ground to center of dial, 361 feet 1½ inches. Length of minute hand, including counterbalance, 15 feet. Length of hour hand, 12 feet 6 inches. Weight of minute hand, 225 pounds. Weight of hour hand, 175 pounds. Length of hour marks, 38 inches. Width of hour marks, 13 x 14 inches. Distance traveled by minute hand in one year, 114.7 miles.



SMITH MEMORIAL



WEST RIVER DRIVE



LINCOLN MONUMENT



WASHINGTON EQUESTRIAN MONUMENT



LIBRARY CO. OF PHILA.

Weight of dial frames with glass, $5\frac{1}{2}$ tons. Total weight of clock, installation complete, 50 tons.

Independence Hall, next to be visited, can be reached from City Hall via Chestnut Street by trolley, and here the visitor should allow ample time to carefully inspect the sacred relics, including Independence Chamber and Liberty Bell. Congress Hall, Carpenter's Hall, etc., can each be visited at this point. At 2 o'clock the auto "Seeing Philadelphia" can be taken which passes most of the points of interest, returning at 4 o'clock. Next, visit the Bellevue-Stratford, the largest hotel here, the furnishings alone costing upwards of \$1,000,000, and almost directly across the street is the towering North American Building, where the making and handling of a big city newspaper is always of interest to the visitor.



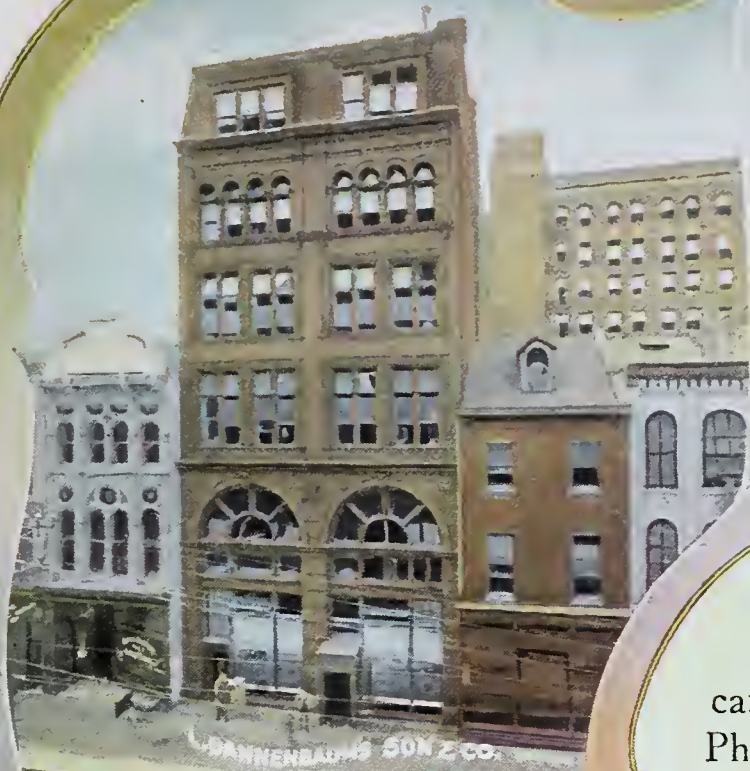
JOSEPHINE WIDENER
MEMORIAL LIBRARY



CATHEDRAL OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL



RIDGWAY LIBRARY

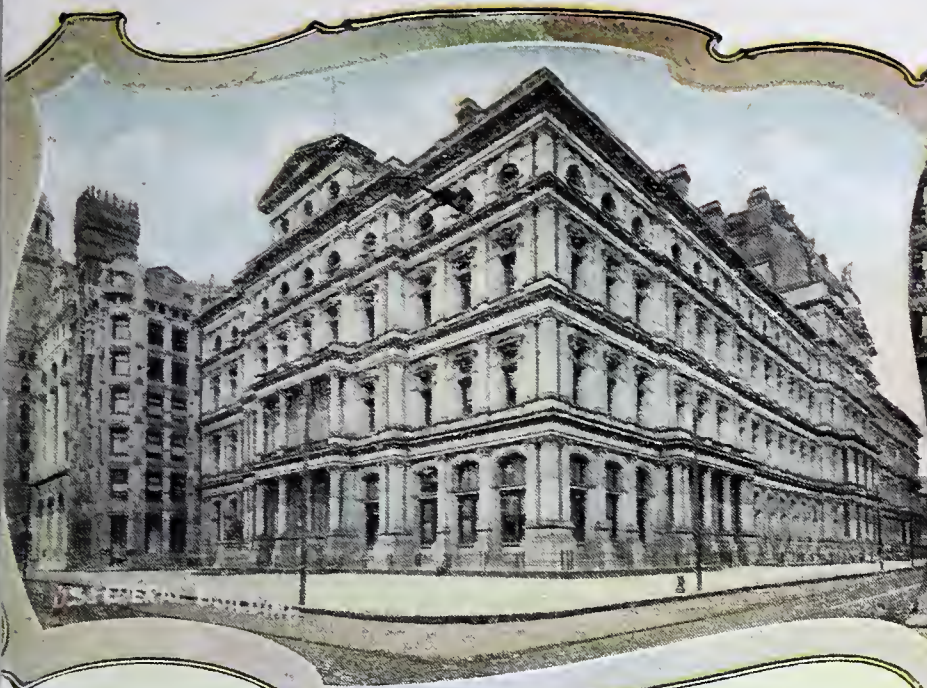


At Chestnut and Twelfth Streets, The Acker Quality Shop can next be visited, for here is one of the feature sights of Philadelphia, and, without question, the most beautiful grocery and confectionery store in the world.

For the Evening there are a number of interesting places to visit. Most of the leading hotels have roof gardens. Willow Grove, one of the best and most exclusive pleasure parks in the world, is only 14 miles away, a delightful country ride, either by trolley or by train. Woodside Park is the nearest pleasure park, reached by the Fairmount Park trolleys, while Washington-Park-on-the-Delaware is a short boat trip down the river. Keith's \$1,000,000 theatre is open the year round, while 30 other high-class theatres are open in their regular season.

Side Trips can be made to fill the second day. **Philadelphia Navy Yard** (League Island) is conveniently





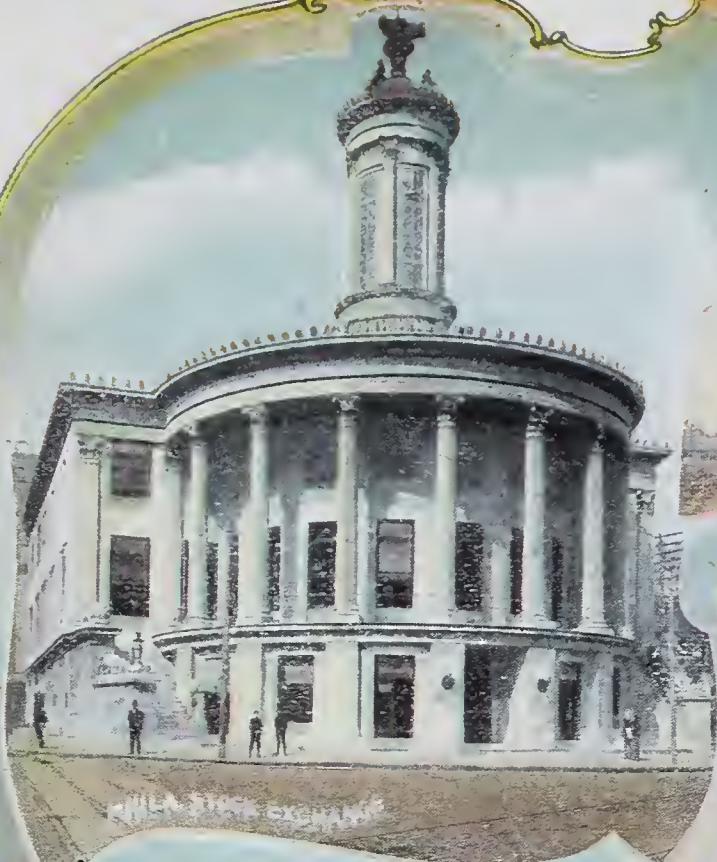
ached by trolley in 30 minutes. Here the visitor can
spect at close range Uncle Sam's giant fighting ships and
mammoth dry-docks.

United States Mint is at Sixteenth and Spring Gar-
Streets. Here, huge piles of gold and silver bullion
consumed daily in making government money.

Fairmount Park, with its exquisite drives, can best
enjoyed in the early morning or late afternoon.

The Pivot of Industry. That which really
makes Philadelphia the third great city in America can
be learned only by actual contact. It can be truthfully
said Philadelphia is the manufacturing metropolis of the
world, for here we find over 16,000 industries, representing
a capital investment of \$500,000,000, and employing
100,000 wage-earners. The Baldwin Locomotive Works,
building 8 complete loco-
motives each
working





day; Cramps' Shipyard, where the largest of battle-ships are built; Brill's Car Works, whose street cars are found in nearly every city; John B. Stetson Company, whose hats are worn throughout the world, are only a few of the great plants here. To enumerate them all would consume too much space. It is enough to say, however, Philadelphia leads the world in the manufacture of carpets and rugs, the yearly output one yard wide will circle the entire world. 4,800,000 hats are made here annually, and if set end to end, would reach from Philadelphia to St. Louis. 12,000,000 dozen hose are made here each year, enough to allow two pairs for each man, woman and child in the United States. In underwear Philadelphia's annual output is 24,000,000 garments, while 34,000,000 yards of worsted goods are made here each year. 28,000,000 yards of woolen goods and 180,000,000 yards of cotton goods go to swell the annual product of Philadelphia's great mills and bring to the city a world-wide prominence.





MUSEUMS OF ARTS UNIVERSITY OF PENNA



PENN CHARTER SCHOOL

Wholesale and Jobbing shows 1000 firms whose annual business amounts to upwards of \$100,000,000. The Philadelphia jobber has a striking advantage over the jobber of any other city in the fact that every line of goods carried is made right here in Philadelphia. This in itself is synonymous, for wherever, in the remotest point of the world civilization reaches, there will be found in the shops of the traders various lines of goods made in Philadelphia."

The Retail Stores of any big city are interesting, but particularly is this true of Philadelphia. John Wanamaker, Strawbridge & Clothier, Gimbel Bros., Lit Brothers, and Snellenburgs, are only five of the many department stores here, yet these five great establishments alone employ nearly 30,000 people, and is only one branch of the city's great store system.



STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER WHOLESALE



UNIVERSITY OF PENNA DORMITORIES



COLLEGE HALL UNIVERSITY OF PENNA



MANUFACTURERS CLUB

UNION LEAGUE



STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

PHILADELPHIA "FIRSTS"

Being the Nation's birthplace, the great manufacturing metropolis of the world and the City of Homes, it is only fitting to state here a few of the things for which Philadelphia stands first in the State, the Nation, and the World. She was the first to provide for a public park in America, Penn in 1682, and first to proclaim against human slavery in 1688. First to establish a paper mill in America, William Rittenhouse in 1690, and first to provide a public school for free education in 1698. First to establish a circulating library in the American Colonies, Franklin and others in 1731, and first to organize a Volunteer Fire Company in 1736. First to publish a Bible in America,



JACOB REED & SONS



HISTORICAL SOCIETY



MC. KINLEY STATUE



European language, Christopher Sower in 1740. First to found
 institute for scientific research, 1748, and first to incorporate
 Fire Insurance Company, 1752. First to demonstrate that
 lightning was electricity, Benjamin Franklin, June 15, 1752,
 the first lightning rod ever erected in the world was
 placed upon Franklin's house in that year. The
 first Arctic expedition in all history was fitted out
 by Philadelphians and left here under command
 of Captain Charles Swain in 1758. The first
 medical school in America was founded here by
 Dr. William Shippen in 1764 and the first medical
 society was organized in 1768. The first experiment
 in the world of propelling boats with steam was made by
 Oliver Evans on the Schuylkill in 1773, and here John
 Shreiner made the first piano in America in 1775. The first





English Bible published in America was printed here by Robert Atkins in 1781, while the first daily newspaper was issued here in 1784. Here, John Fitch made the first successful steamboat experiment in all the world in 1786; and the same year the first Free Dispensary in America was established. The first society to promote the fine arts was founded in 1794, and the first bridge with masonry piers in deep water was erected here in 1798. Philadelphia constructed the first water works in the United States in 1799, and Oliver Evans built the first carriage in the world propelled by steam in 1804. The first locomotive in America "Ironsides," was built here in 1827, while the first photograph of a human face by the daguerreotype process in the world was made here by Robert Cornelius in 1839.



FOUNDERS' WEEK PROGRAM

RELIGIOUS DAY

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1908

- 6.00 A. M.—Opening of Celebration by ringing of Independence Hall Bell in unison with all church bells and chimes in the city.
- 10.30 A. M.—Official Municipal service in Gloria Dei (Old Swedes' Church).
Military Observance—Christ Church.
Grand Army Observance—St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church.
- 2.45 P. M.—Singing of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," in all Sunday Schools.
- 4.30 P. M.—Open-Air Service in Independence, Washington, Rittenhouse and Logan Squares.
Monster Open-Air Service, with augmented choir, Belmont Plateau, W. Fairmount Park.

CIVIC AND MILITARY DAY

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1908

- Sunrise—Salute to the City by the guns of Thirteen War Vessels.
- 9.30 A. M.—Reception by Mayor to City's invited guests—Mayor's Office.
- 10.30 A. M.—Unveiling Swedish and Dutch Commemorative Tablets, S. Entrance, City Hall.
- 11.00 A. M.—Unveiling Tablet in City Hall Court Yard by the Pennsylvania Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America.
- 1.00 P. M.—Mobilization and parade of 25,000 United States Soldiers, Sailors and Marines; Pennsylvania Division of the National Guard; Sailors and Marines from Foreign War Vessels and other Military Bodies.
- 8.00 P. M.—Municipal Celebration, Academy of Music.
Musical-Historical Drama "Philadelphia." (Army-Navy Night.) Franklin Field.

MUNICIPAL DAY

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1908

- 10.00 A. M.—Laying of Corner-Stone of Pastorius Monument in Germantown by the German Societies to commemorate the settlement of Germantown by Pastorius in 1683.
- 1.00 P. M.—Parade of the Police and Fire Departments of Philadelphia, the State Police, details from Departments of other large cities and the Volunteer firemen of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania.
- 8.00 P. M.—German Celebration—Academy of Music.
Musical-Historical Drama, "Philadelphia," Franklin Field. (Municipal Night.)

INDUSTRIAL DAY

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1908

- 1.00 P. M.—Great Industrial Parade, showing the Birth and Development of Philadelphia's Industries.
- 8.00 P. M.—Parade of Labor Organizations, with descriptive floats.
Historical-Musical Drama "Philadelphia," Franklin Field.

CHILDREN'S AND NAVAL DAY

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1908

- 9.00 A. M.—School children visit historic points of interest. At 11 o'clock assemble at Independence Hall for exercises.
- 1.00 P. M.—Review of United States and Foreign War Vessels in harbor, followed by great River Pageant, in which over 500 vessels will participate.
- 8.00 P. M.—Parade of 15,000 uniformed members of the Order of Red Men.
Musical-Historical Drama, "Philadelphia," Franklin Field. (University Night.)
- 8.30 P. M.—Elaborate fireworks display on Delaware River.

HISTORICAL DAY

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1908

- 10.00 A. M.—Unveiling of Monument erected by the Italians of Philadelphia to the memory of Verdi, in West Fairmount Park.
- 1.00 P. M.—Historical Pageant. Descriptive of the history of Philadelphia from the time of the first Swedish and Dutch settlements to the present time.
- 8.00 P. M.—Monster parade by the Patriotic Order Sons of America.
Musical-Historical Drama, "Philadelphia," Franklin Field.

ATHLETIC AND KNIGHTS

TEMPLAR DAY

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1908

- 9.00 to 12.00 A. M.—Athletic Sports, International Automobile Races, Foot Ball, etc.
- 2.00 to 5.00 P. M.—Athletic Sports, Horse Racing on Speedway, etc.
- 1.30 P. M.—Parade of the Knights Templar on Broad Street.
- 2.00 P. M.—Knights Templar Field Exercises at Belmont Plateau, West Fairmount Park.
- 8.00 P. M.—Fireworks display in West Fairmount Park.
Musical-Historical Drama, "Philadelphia," Franklin Field. (Knights Templar Night.)
- 10.00 P. M.—Parade of the Knights Templar to the City Hall.
- 11.15 P. M.—Formal closing of the Founders' Week Celebration by the Knights Templar, who will officially extinguish the illuminations on the City Hall.

NOTE:—7.30 each night of the Celebration the city will be illuminated, and at midnight the illumination is extinguished.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO.,
PUBLISHERS.